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(54) The optimum electrolyte level sensing method and the automatic topping up apparatus for storage wet cell

(57) The optimum electrolyte level sensing method and the automatic topping up apparatus for storage wet cell are disclosed. The difference in the conductivities between the distilled water and the electrolyte is utilized. An injection outlet portion(15), an adjust ring(14), and two wires are used to detect the optimum electro-

lyte level to supply distilled water to storage cells. The feedback control to maintain the constant optimum electrolyte level of storage cells is carried out by a single microprocessor.

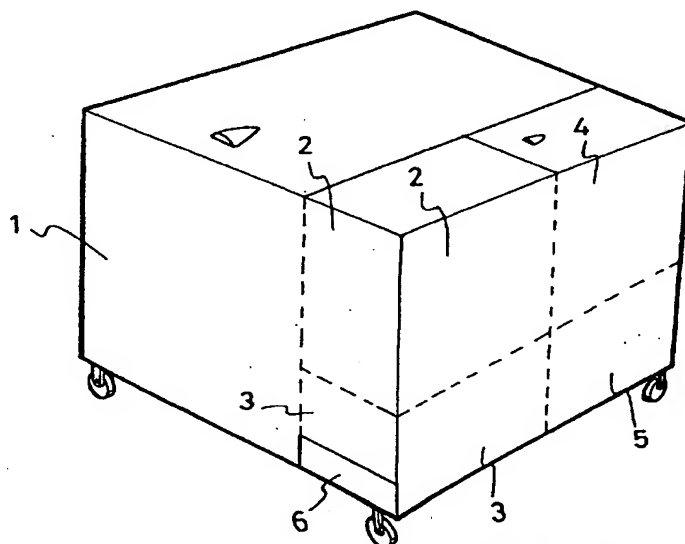


FIG. 1

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an optimum electrolyte level sensing method of storage wet cell for maintaining the maximum energy efficiency of battery which is a means of storing an emergency power. The present invention also relates to an automatic topping up apparatus for storage wet cell.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Generally, storage cells are used as an energy storing means in an uninterrupted power supply system (U. P. S.) or an ocean going vessel. Such storage cells are connected in series on a large scale. Under such a circumstance, the optimum electrolyte level of storage cells has to be known for the maximum energy efficiency. For example, ANSI/IEEE Std. 450-1987 and 1106-1987 describe "When it becomes necessary to add water, fill all cells to the maximum level with distilled or other approved quality water." Further, in "Handbook of Batteries and Fuel Cells" (1984), David Linden described "Automatic watering devices and reliability testing can reduce maintenance labor costs further."

The conventional apparatuses for supplying the optimum amount of distilled water to storage cells can be cited as follows.

One of them is the Russian Patent SU-1261529. This patent includes overflow pipes, an electrical control circuit, and an electrolytic valve. The valve is activated in accordance with the number of control windings of relay. The fluid would be injected by the activation of the valve. If the inductance of the wire of relay is varied, it is hard to keep an optimum electrolyte level of storage cells. In that case, the feedback control to maintain the optimum electrolyte level of storage cells is impossible.

Another is the German Patent DE-3430681. This patent includes a float valve in an water feed reservoir and a siphon between and the battery. In this apparatus, the electrolyte is injected by a siphon. If the air is introduced into a siphon by a natural cause or lowering of the water level within the reservoir, then the electrolyte cannot be injected. Furthermore, it is immovable, and the feedback control to maintain the optimum electrolyte level of storage cells is impossible.

Another is the U. S. Patent 4833017. This patent includes a tube, a thin film, and a valve. When the valve is operated by the movement of the thin film, the electrolyte is injected or not. In this apparatus, if the structure and the position of the thin film are changed, the electrolyte may overflow. Furthermore, the feedback control to maintain the optimum electrolyte level of storage cells is impossible.

Still another is the U. S. Patent 4386141. This patent includes a plug with a float and a valve. When the valve is operated by the movement of the float, the electrolyte is injected or not. In this apparatus, the small float

may cause a disorder, and the distilled water is being continuously injected during the operation interval of float. Furthermore, the feedback control to maintain the optimum electrolyte level of storage cells is impossible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is intended to overcome the above described disadvantages of the conventional techniques. Therefore, the objective of the present invention is to provide the optimum electrolyte level and to automatically top up for storage wet cell by the feedback control.

The optimum electrolyte level sensing method, which has not been employed in conventional methods, is characterized as follows: the principle that "The distilled water does not allow electric current to flow, but the electrolyte does allow." it is utilized. Therefore, the sensing structure using the difference in conductivities between the distilled water and the electrolyte is simple, and disorders of the apparatus can hardly occur. The feedback signal by the detection of the optimum electrolyte level precisely controls the injection of the distilled water by microprocessor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of the movable automatic distilled water injection apparatus for storage cells.

Fig. 2 illustrates the constitution of the distilled water storage tank as a part of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 illustrates the constitution of the distilled water injector as a part of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 illustrates the constitution of the unmanned automatic demineralized water injection apparatus for storage cells as another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a control flow chart of the movable automatic distilled water injection apparatus for storage cells.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of the movable automatic distilled water injection apparatus for storage cells in the present invention. The apparatus has a hexahedral shape with four wheels attached. This hexahedral box includes a distilled water storage tank (1), an internal part box (2), a return reel (3) for the control wire and an injection hose, an injector placing room (4), another return reel (5) for the power source wire, and a connecting terminal box (6).

The distilled water storage tank (1) includes a distilled water storage vessel (30). As shown in Fig. 2, this distilled water storage vessel (30) includes a plug (8), a plug opening rod (9), a float sensor (10), and a handle (7). The distilled water storage vessel (30) with the handle (7) attached thereon has the plug (8) on its bottom. The

plug(8) is a rubber pad spring type check valve that it can be opened and closed by the plug opening rod(9). The float sensor(10) which is made of a permanent magnet for driving a lead switch generates a distilled water supplement signal.

The procedure of topping up the distilled water vessel(30) is as follows. First, the lid of the distilled water storage tank(1) is opened, and the distilled water storage vessel(30) is taken out. Second, the distilled water is filled into the distilled water storage vessel(30), and then the vessel(30) is put back into the distilled water storage tank(1) with the plug(8) being directed downward. Then, the lid of the injector placing room(4) is opened to take out a distilled water injector.

The distilled water injector placed in the injector placing room(4) is constituted as illustrated in Fig. 3. The distilled water injector includes an arc shaped body(40), a control wire connector(11), an injection hose quick coupling(12), a control switch and indicating lamps (13), an adjusting ring(14), and an injection outlet portion(15). The control wire and the injection hose are to be connected to the control wire connector(11) and to the injection hose quick coupling(12) in the connecting terminal box(6). The control wire consists of 8 lines. It drives the solenoid valve and the pump to transmit the output from the float sensor, and to supply control electric power. Then, through the injection outlet portion(15) attached to the leading end of the distilled water injector, the distilled water is injected into storage cell.

The injection outlet portion(15) is provided with horizontal annular grooves(15a) at vertical intervals of 5 mm and a pair of V shaped vertical grooves(15b). The adjusting ring(14) is provided with a pair of V shaped projections(14a) which are to be coupled with the V cross-sectioned grooves(15b). Thus, the adjusting ring(14) with the V shaped projection(14a) is moved up and down through the V shaped grooves(15b). At an optimum level of the electrolyte, the adjusting ring(14) can be rotated along the horizontal annular grooves(15a).

Thus, in accordance with the optimum level of the electrolyte of the storage cell, the end of the injection portion is controlled by the adjusting ring(14). The handle of the distilled water injector is held by hand, and the injection outlet portion is put into the hole of storage cell. If the injection switch(13) is pressed by a thumb, then the distilled water is filled up to the optimum level automatically. In this way, all the adjacent storage cells are filled with the distilled water up to the optimum level in a continuous manner.

After filling up to the optimum level, the injection is stopped in the following manner. Although the drawings do not illustrate, the interior of the injection outlet portion(15) is provided with two wires for sensing the optimum electrolyte level. These two wires are exposed by about 1 mm from the lower end of the injection outlet to detect the optimum electrolyte level automatically. Because the distilled water has no ionic component, the sensing wires are not corroded.

As all external power source, DC 12V or AC 220/110V, which is readily available, is used. The internal component box of the main body includes a circuit board for converting AC 220/110V into DC 12V to drive a distilled water injection pump and a solenoid valve. All the wires are connected through connectors, so that they can be disassembled easily.

Fig. 4 illustrates the constitution of the unmanned automatic demineralized water injection apparatus for the storage cells as another embodiment of the present invention. This is not a movable distilled water injection apparatus as shown in Fig. 1, but a kind of fixed system to supply the demineralized water into the storage cells to the optimum electrolyte level automatically. This unmanned demineralized water injection apparatus includes : a demineralized water making device(16), a demineralized water storage tank(17), a solenoid valve(18) installed on a supplying tube and connected to the demineralized water making device(16), a group of solenoid valves(19), a group of sensors(20) to detect the optimum electrolyte level, and a group of storage cells(21).

Through the supplying tube connected to the demineralized water making device(16), the city water is supplied to the demineralized water making device(16). The amount of demineralized water is adjusted by the solenoid valve(18) installed on the supplying tube. If the electrolyte level of a group of storage cells(21) is low, demineralized water supply signals, generated by a group of the electrolyte level sensors(20), activate a group of solenoid valves (19) automatically. Therefore, a proper amount of demineralized water is supplied to a group of storage cells(21). In this manner, demineralized water is automatically supplied to storage cells.

Fig. 5 is a control flow chart of the movable automatic distilled water injection apparatus for storage cells shown in Fig. 1. If the distilled water injection switch is pressed, the state of sufficiency or insufficiency in distilled water level is indicated by the signal from the lead switch operated by the permanent magnet float sensor. In case of insufficiency, the operation of solenoid valve and the injection pump is automatically stopped. An electrolyte sufficiency is determined by an electrolyte level signal from the electrolyte level sensor. When the electrolyte reaches the optimum level, the operation of the solenoid valve and the injection pump is automatically halted. This control loop is designed for a worker to fill distilled water in a continuous manner. The control circuit is operated by a single microprocessor.

The present invention has the following advantages.

First, through the particular injection outlet and the adjusting ring, the optimum level of electrolyte can be detected regardless of the kind of storage cells. Second, in case of unmanned automatic demineralized water injection apparatus as a permanently installed system, the gravity of water is utilized as the injection power. Meanwhile, in case of movable

automatic distilled water injection apparatus, DC 12V or AC 220/110V is used as a power source. Especially, DC 12V is readily available from the combination of adjacent storage cells.

Third, the difference in conductivities between the distilled water and the electrolyte is adopted as the criterion to detect the optimum electrolyte level, so that, the structure is simple and disorders are not likely to occur. Furthermore, the feedback signal by the detection of the optimum electrolyte level precisely controls the injection of the distilled water by a single microprocessor.

Fourth, a lead switch operated by the permanent magnet float sensor is to detect the existence or the level of distilled water, and therefore, disorders in many conventional switches are not likely to occur.

Fifth, as the design of apparatus is based on the principle of the somatological engineering, the injector can be held conveniently by the hand and the control switch can be pressed by a thumb.

Sixth, single microprocessor is used to carry out the control logic, so that the control circuit is simple and easy to manufacture.

Seventh, the electrolyte level which is the most important factor for the life expectancy of storage cells is maintained at the optimum level all the time.

Therefore, the life expectancy of expensive storage cells is extended, but the depreciation rate becomes low. Above of all, this invention can greatly reduce maintenance labor costs of storage cells.

Claims

1. An optimum electrolyte level sensing method of a storage wet cell, which is characterized in that : the difference in electrical conductivities between the distilled water and the electrolyte is utilized in injecting distilled water into the said storage cell to detect the said electrolyte level upon reaching at the optimum level whereby distilled water is supplied in a controlled manner.
2. An automatic topping up method of storage wet cell comprising the steps of : sensing the amount of distilled water in the said distilled water storage vessel(30) by means of a lead switch operated by the permanent magnet float sensor ; automatic activation of a pump and a solenoid valve to supply distilled water into the said storage cell upon detecting an insufficiency of an amount of electrolyte ; automatic stopping of the said pump and the said solenoid valve to terminate supplement of distilled water upon detecting an optimum electrolyte in a controlled manner.
3. An automatic topping up apparatus for the storage wet cells comprising : a distilled water storage tank(1), an injector placing room(4) for keeping an

injector, a said injector being connected to the said distilled water storage tank(1) for supplying distilled water into the said storage cells, a connecting terminal box(6) for the control wire and an injection hose connected to the said distilled water injector, a return reel(3) for winding the said control wire and the said injection hose and another return reel(5) for winding an external power source line.

4. The apparatus as claimed in the claim(3), wherein the said distilled water storage tank(1) comprises : a distilled water storage vessel(30) movably installed within the said distilled water storage tank(1) and storing an amount of distilled water, a plug(8) installed on a bottom of the said distilled water storage vessel(30) as an inlet and outlet of distilled water, an opening/closing rod(9) installed on the said distilled water storage tank (1), a float sensor (10) installed on the said distilled storage tank(1) for generating a distilled water supplement signal to announce the supplement of distilled water to workers.
5. The apparatus as claimed in the claim(2), wherein the said distilled injector comprises : an arc shaped body(40), a control wire connector(1) for connecting the wire to a rear portion of the said body(40), an injection hose quick coupling(12) for connecting an injection hose to the rear portion of the said body(40), a switch and indication lamps(13) installed in the middle of the said body(40) for an indication of distilled water injection state, an injection outlet portion(15) to be fitted to a leading end of the said body(40) and to be put into the hole of the said storage cell, and an adjusting ring(14) installed on an upper portion of the said injection outlet portion(15) to decide its position in accordance with a shape of the said storage cell.
6. The apparatus as claimed in the claim(5), wherein the said switch activates the injection of distilled water and the said indicating lamps indicate the states of an electrolyte, distilled water, a pump, and a solenoid valve by control sequence.
7. The unmanned automatic demineralized water injection apparatus for storage cells comprising : a demineralized water making device(16), a demineralized water storage tank(17), a solenoid valve for controlling the amount of demineralized water in the demineralized water storage tank(17), a group of solenoid valves(19) for controlling an amount of the electrolyte of a group of storage cells(21) by a group of electrolyte level sensors(21).

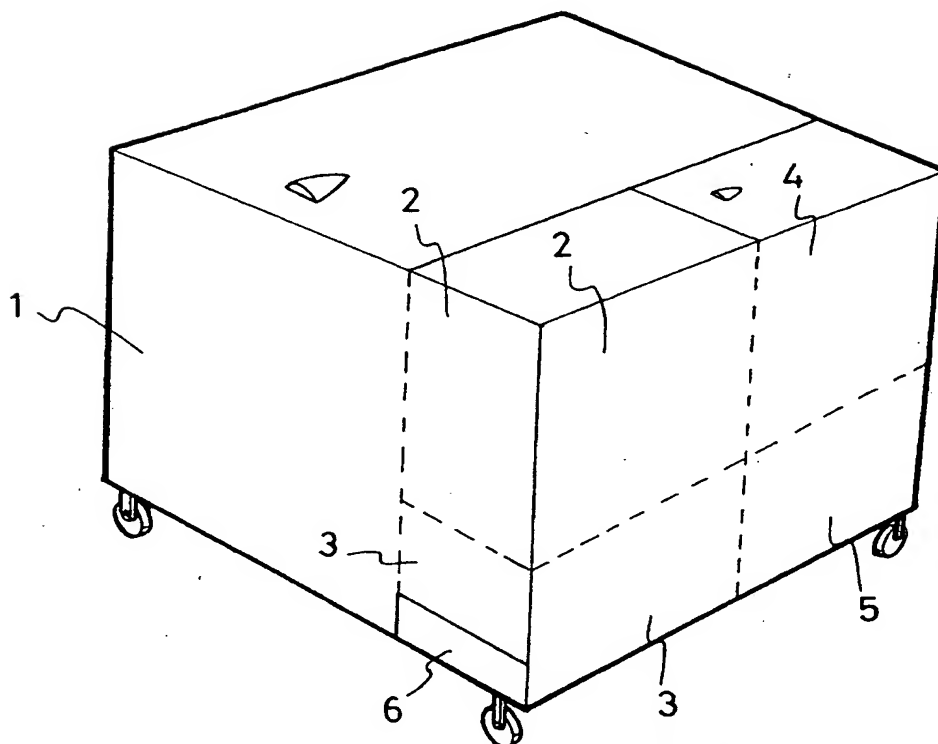


FIG. 1

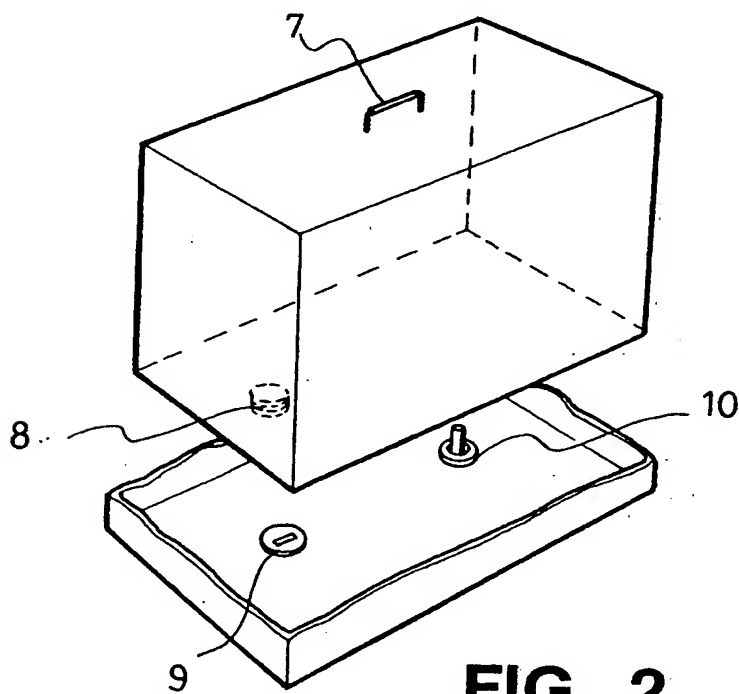


FIG. 2

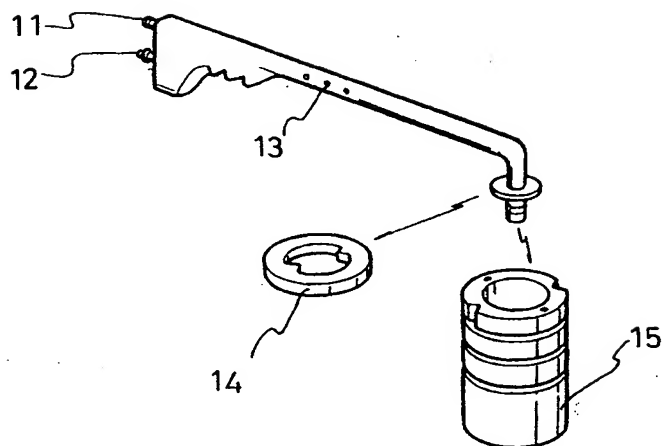


FIG. 3

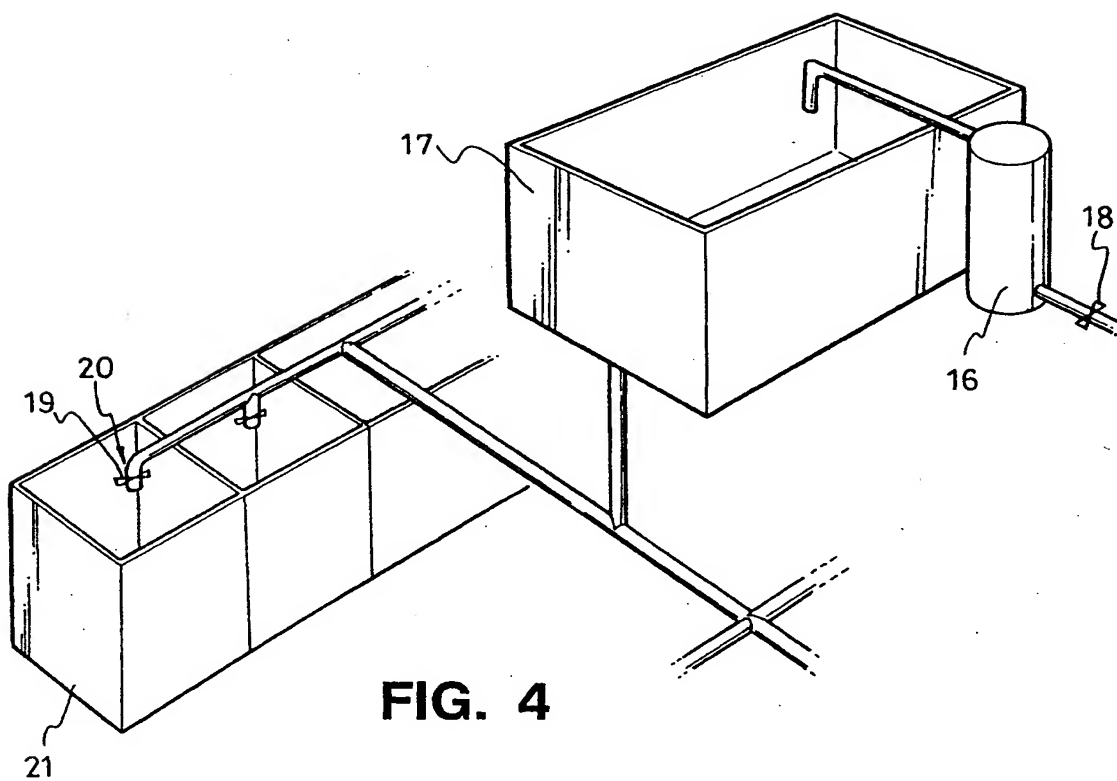


FIG. 4

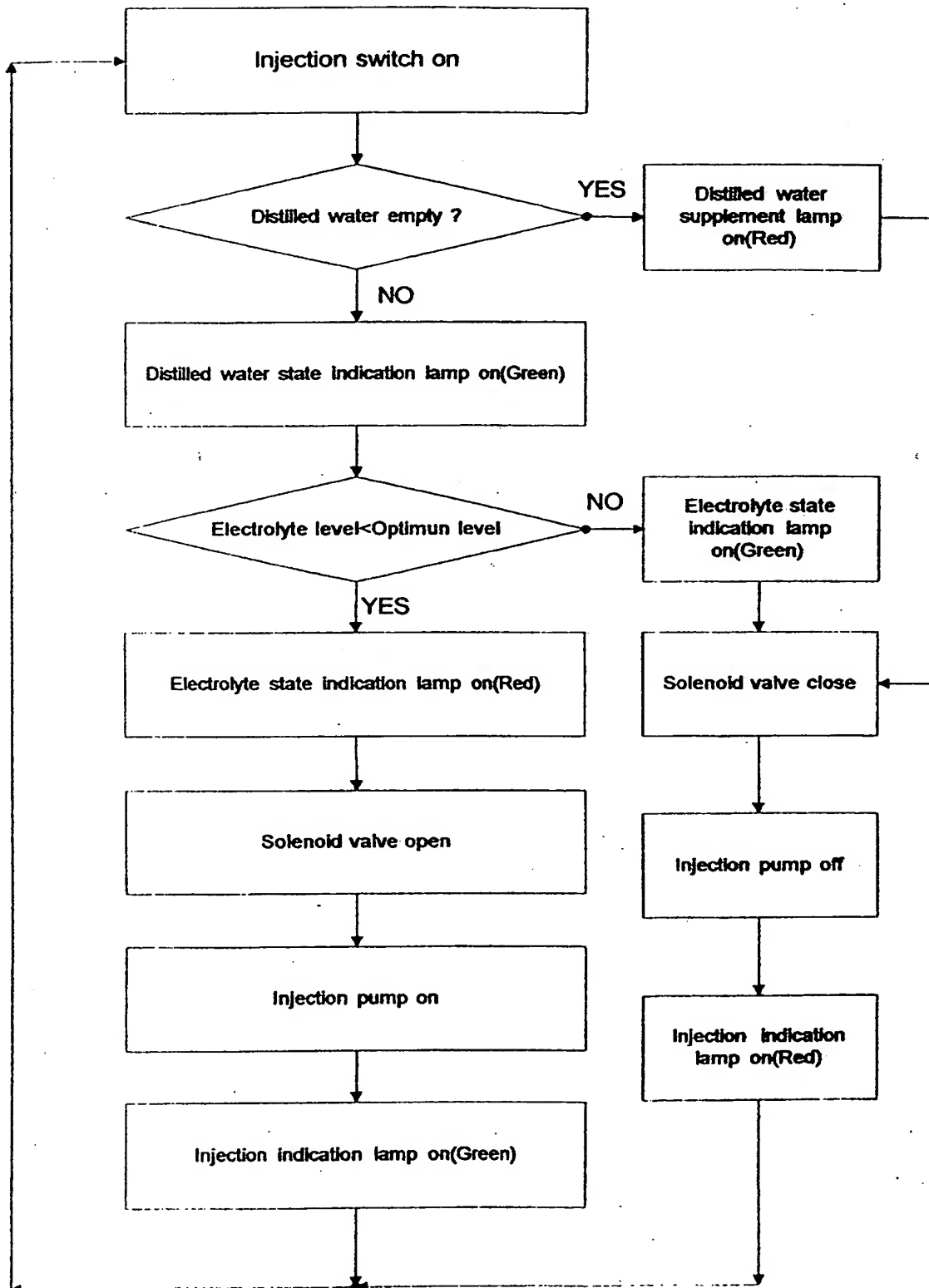


FIG. 5



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 11 6594

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 137 (E-1335), 22 March 1993 & JP-A-04 306557 (NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD), 29 October 1992, * abstract *	2-7	H01M2/36 H01M10/48
D,Y	DE-A-34 30 681 (HERRMANN WILLY) 27 February 1986 * page 4, line 1-29 * * page 7, line 16 - page 8, line 3 * * figure 1 *	2-7	
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 007, no. 140 (E-182), 18 June 1983 & JP-A-58 054551 (SHINKOUBE DENKI KK), 31 March 1983, * abstract *	2-7	
Y	US-A-4 957 828 (GARRON STEPHEN A) 18 September 1990 * column 2, line 10-52 * * claims 1-6 * * figure 1 *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) H01M
Y	US-A-3 308 366 (ARPIN J.J.) 7 March 1967 * column 2, line 53 - column 3, line 3 *	1	
A	DE-A-37 23 446 (FIAMM SPA ;ASEMA ANTIDEFLAGRANTI SRL (IT)) 11 February 1988 * the whole document *		
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 008, no. 103 (E-244), 15 May 1984 & JP-A-59 018583 (HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KK), 30 January 1984, * abstract *		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 21 August 1996	Examiner Engl, H
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